

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 16.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2190.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

**ORIENTAL BUDGET**

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	\$ .50
Per Month, Postage	.75
Per Year	\$ .60
Per Year, Postage	6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER. MEMBER Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,  
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 815, MARQUETTE BUILDING,  
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul  
General for the States of Illinois,  
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-  
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public. Attends all Courts of the  
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.  
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT  
any business entrusted to his care.  
Once over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants.  
San Francisco and Honolulu.  
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants, King and Bethel Sts.,  
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian  
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.  
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Lumber and Building Materials.  
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and  
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR  
short periods on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,  
Salt, and Building Materials of all  
Kinds.

C. MUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.  
212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS:  
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Ord-  
ers from the other Islands fully  
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER  
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Espanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRI-  
PTION made to order.

Only the highest grade of RED MUM-  
BER is used in the stamps made by  
the HAWAIIAN GEMMITS CO.

been sentenced to penal servitude for life. How a man who had perpetrated such a series of crimes failed to pay the penalty with his life, and how it happened to be at large, we are not told. The story (remarks the Japan Mail) goes on to say that the gentleman whose household had been thus disturbed—we omit names—subsequently engaged a man named Abe Sojiro in the place of the ex-servant, and took the precaution of reporting the fact to the police. The latter, on inquiry, found that Abe was an ex-gambler, who had been sentenced, four years ago, to five months' imprisonment. Pleasant people to shelter in the "bowes of our families."

## CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

A private letter from Weihaiwei dated the 11th October which has been courteously communicated to us (N. C. Daily News) says:—"Yesterday we had a great sham fight. We were against the Marines and Royal Blues and with the Chinese. We gained the day easily, the Chinese really doing splendidly, their movements being perfectly under control, and they were as calm as oysters; you would have been astonished. Those who know how willing, courageous, and faithful the Chinese are when well treated will not be astonished that those who have enlisted under Colonel Bower have already earned this warm commendation from one competent to judge."

## IN LIEU OF TAXES.

It is reported that the leading merchants of the seventy-two guides have promised to pay to the government annually 4,000,000 taels, which sum is to be raised from the different shope according to their business, large or small, as a substitute for all like taxes. Some say this will prove to be mere talk, for it will be exceedingly difficult to get the merchants to pay their proper shares.

## PRAYING FOR RAIN.

In consequence of the absence of rain proclamations were posted at Canton on the 25th October ordering the people to abstain from meat and prohibiting the slaughter of cattle. On the following day the Viceroy, Governor, Judges, Magistrates, and other high functionaries went officially to the Dragon Temple in the old City to offer up prayers for rain.

## SOLDIERS AMBUSHED.

On the 25th October some soldiers were sent from Canton to Fa-ku for the capture of some notorious robbers. The robbers, hearing of this, gathered a good number together and marched to a place named Kufong to attack the soldiers by surprise. When the soldiers approached, the robbers opened fire, and the soldiers were obliged to make their escape with seven killed and ten wounded. The case has been reported to the Viceroy, who has sent two hundred soldiers to the scene.

## THE EMPEROR DÉGRADÉD.

The Echo de Chine says that at the audience at which M. de Giers presented the translation of the account of the Emperor's travels in the Far East before he ascended the throne, the Empress Dowager occupied the throne, and the Emperor was seated below her, and did not speak a single word during the ceremony.

## THE PLAGUE ABATING.

The plague at Newchwang is evidently yielding to the cold N. W. winds from Mongolia, as within the past few days telegraphic returns have only recorded six or seven cases per diem instead of the former hundred or more.

## CHINA'S CROWN PRINCE.

It is stated that the marriage of the Prince Imperial of Japan is fixed for next spring. There was some idea of an Occidental trip for the Prince before the ceremony but the present plan is understood by the Japan Mail to be that the marriage shall take place first.

## NO DOGS WANTED.

It is notified in the Gazette that no dog brought from Japan will be permitted to land in this colony for a period of six months from the date of the notification, namely, 24th Oct.

## THE ISLA DE CUBA.

On Thursday morning the first steam trial trip of the Isla de Cuba, one of the Spanish vessels which is being refitted in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's yard at Kowloon, took place, the party aboard including Lieutenant Holman, Consul-General Wildman, Captain G. F. F. Wilds, of the Oregon; Lieutenant-Commander Walling, Chief Engineer Bendorff, Mr. David Gillies (Chief Manager of the Dock Company), and Mr. R. Cook (Assistant Manager of the Dock Company). The vessel steamed out to the usual course, which she went over four times. Her general average was 1485 knots, and her best two miles was completed in 8 mins. 43 sec. Her general average was better than that of the Isla de Lisboa by one knot, however, being 8 mins. 27 sec. Admiral Watson is sending over the regular crews for the two vessels in December, the final trials being fixed for the 15th of that month. The Don Juan de Austria will not be ready until a month afterwards.—Hongkong Press.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MULES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The following ironical resolution was adopted by acclamation at a recent meeting in East Mayo, Ireland, presided over by Michael Davitt:

"Resolved, That we can not refrain from expressing our approval of the conduct of some thousand British mules in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, nor expressing sincere hope that some fitting testimonial be made to the common sense of these intelligent animals in following the example of British soldiers in running into the camp of the victorious Boers."

Notices have been sent throughout North Cork calling upon the people to "remember 1798" and prevent enlisting for the English army, which is treason to Ireland."

The document sets forth that "Irishmen in the English service who have been sent to South Africa will have to fire against the Irish Nationalists, who have raised Ireland's flag in the Transvaal and are fighting for the Boers against the oppressor of Ireland."

"The Boers are making a brave fight against the tyranny and oppression of England. Let no Irishman dare raise a hand against them. In all the Irish towns and villages recruiting agents are trying to entrap thoughtful Irish boys to join the British army."

This document emanates from the Irish Transvaal Committee and the government is urged by the ministerial press to prosecute its authors.

The manifestation of sympathy with

## FROM COAST FILES

American Officer Detailed for  
Transvaal War.

## FORECAST OF NEXT CONGRESS

Edmunds on the Philippines—Sunday  
Racing in Havana—Dewey  
in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Captain Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, military attaché at Lisbon, who has been assigned to the duty of reporting on military operations in the Transvaal, has left Liverpool for the scene of operations in South Africa. Although Captain Slocum is but 40 years of age, he has been in the regular army twenty years, and during that period he has seen a great deal of active service, as his command was instrumental in suppressing Indian uprisings.

About a year after the death of General Custer, he was visiting his brother, Captain Slocum, of the Seventh Cavalry.

The Earl of Durham has two brothers there, one being in command of the naval contingent at Ladysmith, where he has leave for a week to attend his father's funeral on Wednesday. Lady Evelyn Crichton also has two brothers at or on the way to the front. The Marquis of Dufferin has three sons on the Transvaal border in Natal. The Marquis of Tully Bardine, heir to the Earls of Athol, who married a most beautiful girl, Miss Ramsay, two months ago, leaves with the guards. The three Tecks, brothers of the Duke of York, are already in South Africa. Lord Edmund Talbot, only brother and heir to the Duke of Norfolk, whose sister died yesterday, has gone with the Nineteenth Hussars.

Two sons and next heirs to Lord St.

Clair of the oldest barony in Scotland

are there, as well as the two only sons

of the War Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne, while the Duchess of Buccleuch has two sons and a son-in-law at the front. The Earl of Longford, married on Wednesday to the daughter of the Earl of Jersey, sails today with the guards for Cape Town. The Duke of St. Albans, brother and heir, is in Kimberley. The Duchess of Roxburghe has two sons with White's force at Ladysmith. The Duke of Portland has a brother in Mafeking, while the Duchess' brother

sails today.

The Earl of Durham has two brothers

there, one being in command of the

naval contingent at Ladysmith, where

he has leave for a week to attend his

father's funeral on Wednesday.

Lord Edward Cecil, Salisbury's third

son, is in Mafeking, and Lord and

Lady Tweedmouth, Lord Randolph Churchill's sister, took leave of their only child today, the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks.

In fact, there is hardly an aristocratic family with a son which has not one engaged in some way in the war

operations in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILROADS.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—By an agreement signed on behalf of Germany and the British South Africa Company, and now approved, the latter is bound not to continue its railroad to the west coast from Rhodesia, south of the fourteenth degree, except from a point on the Anglo-German frontier.

Germany also will not construct a railroad north of the fourteenth degree to the west coast until the railroad is constructed south of that degree through German Southwest Africa. Afterwards Germany signed an agreement permitting Cecil Rhodes' Cape-to-Cairo telegraph line to be carried through German East Africa on certain conditions.

The above agreement means that Germany intends that any westward extensions of the Rhodesian lines shall connect with the proposed lines in German East Africa.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Hawaiian Territorial Bill to Have

an Early Show.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 17.—United States Senator Lucien Baker today gave the following forecast of the work which he thinks will be accomplished by the next session of congress:

"What will be done in the house, I am unable to say, not being a member of that body. Last Tuesday's election

will result in giving the Republicans a

majority of from eight to ten in the

Senate, which has hitherto been a Democ-

atic organization. At the outset of

the session there should and doubtless

will be a reorganization of the senate.

This will give the Republicans a

right to appoint its sergeant-at-arms,

secretary and about 300 or 400 minor

employees. Such a reorganization was

always made by the Democrats after

an election, if alone, or by combinations

with the Populists, they could effect a

bare majority. For eight years the

Democrats have controlled the senate and now it is the turn of the Repub-

licans. With this majority we will be

enabled to pass administration meas-

ures. Our gains come from the North

and West.

"One of the first urgent measures

that will confront congress will be a

## SUGAR MAKING

### Comparative Cost of Local and Cuban Mills.

#### Abstract of Mr. Renton's Report—Various Subjects Considered—Statistics.

The report of the Committee on Manufactures read by Geo. F. Renton before the Planters' Association this month contains much valuable information. Tables embodying general mill statistics, of fourteen mills, where extraction is by the means of rollers and one where diffusion is still used are given. In commenting thereon Mr. Renton says:

"Conditions vary so much with locality that it is not proper to draw comparisons. Methods of arriving at extraction differ; quantity of cane handled by the same sized plant in different localities vary. However something is to be learned in manipulation from a factory whose waste molasses is of 33.2 per cent purity and from another where powerful machinery and probably constant vigilance give an extraction of over 94 per cent."

"The question of juice purity is well worth pondering over; the planters are aiming, first at the production of canes with the highest percentage of sugar, and, secondly, at the grinding of those canes when in their best condition."

In regard to the first, the report states that it was a matter for future study. In speaking of the second Mr. Renton gives statistics showing that March, April, May and June are the months of greatest juice purity, while February and July stand second, and January and August give the lowest juice returns. Regarding this the report says that the Committee wishes to draw especial attention that the month of January, when grinding begins, has, under normal conditions, very little to recommend it, from the standpoint of juice purity and consequent sugar returns, in comparison with the later months.

The question of extraction is given careful consideration at the conclusion of which the Committee recommends that another committee be appointed to take the subject up and report at the next meeting. The subjects of Classification, Filter Pressing, Crystallization in Motion, Fermentation and General Work are fully handled.

Under the latter head Mr. Renton says:

All of the factories work over their thirds, some a portion of seconds. This is generally accomplished by remelting the lower grades; a few however put their thirds back in the pan dry on which to build grain. The plan of remelting involves the removal of certain of the impurities and seems on general principles to be more advantageous. As the fear that lower grades, when worked over with the juice, might interfere with the keeping qualities of the sugar appears to have been removed; the time probably soon will be, with the tendency of the age towards large pans and slow boiling, when but one grade will be shipped from the sugar house. Probably even now the reason for not working over the lower classes of seconds, if sifted down, will be found to be lack of either sufficient pan capacity, or of enough centrifugals, or of both.

The necessity for rejection of the not only nonproductive, but injurious cane top in the field, being apparent, the following system for controlling this has been adopted at the Ewa Mill this year. The suggestion is made that it be tried elsewhere where there is ischemic control. It consists merely in the testing by the chemists, twice a week, of an average lot of the uppermost joints of the cane at the mill carrier for determination of their juice purity and sucrose. Recommendations to the field overseers follow, to cut higher or lower according to the tests made.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. N. S. Williams we have received a statement of Sugar House Control and of the cost of sugar manufacture in a Cuban Mill. This latter statement coming from a competitor country should be of great interest to us.

A comparison, per ton, of Cuban Mill with the Ewa Mill cost is given here:

1898. 1899.  
Cuban Mill. Ewa Mill.  
8,000 tons. 22,000 tons.

Unskilled labor	1.47	.99
Skilled labor	.76	.38
Bags	1.04	.95
Fuel	.02	.10
Lime, Oil, etc.	.50	.39
Total, without repairs	3.79	2.81
Repairs	.03	.02
Total with repairs	3.82	2.83

There is, of course, something omitted in the figures for "Repairs in the Cuban Mill": \$240 for machinery repairs to all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

on an 8,000 ton crop is, from the Hawaiian view, where the cost of a whole year's repairs are included, incredible. Still, with this excluded, it is a good showing on the crop given.

#### Claim Exclusive Franchise.

In a published interview Manager Hoffman of the Hawaiian Electric Co. says that his company, under their charter secured in 1893 claims an exclusive franchise of electric power within the described limits of Honolulu. This the Hawaiian Electric Co. proposes to hold on to until 1903. It is understood that the Hawaiian Government and the Tramways Co. are not included within the terms of the charter; but if any other companies propose to operate various concerns here and furnish electric power in Honolulu they will have to fight the Hawaiian Electric Co. from start to finish. Mr. Hoffman says his company is sure of its ground.

#### ONE HUNDRED MEN MISSING.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"CAPE TOWN, Thursday Evening, Nov. 16.—I have received from Hilliard, Pietermaritzburg, a telegram dated November 15th, of which the following is the purport:

"The officer commanding the troops at Estcourt reports at midday that an armored train left Estcourt this morning with a company of the Dublin Fusiliers and a company of Durban volunteers.

"North of Frere they encountered a party of Boers and began to withdraw. While retiring some of the trucks were derailed.

"The Dublins turned out and advanced towards the enemy, while the rest of the train appears to have returned without them to Estcourt.

"The officer commanding the troops reports that he was sending mounted troops in order to cover their withdrawal, but that about 100 are missing."

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY, Thursday Evening, via CAPE TOWN, Nov. 12.—The Boers were busy yesterday throwing up fresh earthworks.

There has been no further bombardment.

De Beers' mines are practically closed. Thousands of employees are now domiciled in the center of the town and are being provisioned by the Mayor's relief fund.

Military authorities have ordered all civilians to give up ammunition, with a view of preventing irresponsible firing at the Boers in contravention of the laws of civilized warfare.

Natives report that Boers captured each shell as it was fired yesterday, believing it meant the destruction of Kimberley.

The Boers are now wearing khaki uniforms and blue puttees, making it difficult to distinguish them from the British.

Locusts are appearing.

#### BRITISH SHELL BOER POSITION.

PRETORIA, Thursday, Nov. 9.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boers' camp at Elandslangte, under today's date:

"Ladysmith has been completely encircled by the Boer forces.

"Our second big gun was successfully placed in position on Bulwan hill, in front of Ladysmith.

"The firing of heavy guns commenced early this morning with no casualties to the burghers up to the present.

"Botha has heliographed from the south of Ladysmith that the British batteries opened a heavy fire with big guns and continuously dropped shells into the works around Ladysmith.

"The Pretoria force was in a tight place. They had taken up a position commanded by the big British force which was so hot the position became untenable. The big guns, however, saved the situation."

#### TROOPS AT CAPE TOWN.

The transports already officially announced today as having arrived at Cape Town carried the following troops: The Malta Mounted Infantry reserves and the Coldstream Guards; total, 75 officers and 1,580 men; the City of Vienna, cavalry brigade staff, the Twelfth Lancers and a field hospital; total, 15 officers and 310 men; the City of Cambridge, the Second Scottish Rifles and a field hospital; total, 45 officers and 965 men.

#### GOLD OUTPUT.

A dispatch from Pretoria gives the Minister of Mines' announcement of the gold output for October at a total of 17,846 ounces, against 42,556 in September and 482,108 in August. The dispatch adds somewhat ironically that some of the companies have not worked the full month.

#### MARCHING THROUGH ZULULAND.

The Standard and Digger's News announces that 6,000 Boers are marching through Zululand.

It also says that a deserter from Ladysmith reports great anxiety among the troops to escape, and that provisions and stores are loaded on wagons ready for the flight of the British.

#### USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennis is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galliher. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## HOW IT IS DONE

### F. J. Cross Describes Marconi's System.

#### Gigantic Battery—Transmitter and Receiver—Result of Tests

All the world knows that by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, communication between any two given points is made through the medium of sound waves, electrically transmitted by an exceeding powerful battery, but just how the marvelous act is accomplished is not generally understood. In view of the early introduction of the system into the Hawaiian Islands, an Advertiser reporter waited upon Mr. F. J. Cross at his home last evening, and that gentleman was kind enough to furnish the following particulars which will doubtless be read with much interest.

In the first place, said Mr. Cross, there is erected at the sending station, a pole of about 150 feet in height, at the top of which and almost at right angles with it, is a vulcanized rubber insulator, eighteen inches long by one inch in diameter. At the foot of the pole is the station house, in which is placed the powerful Rhumkorf coil battery, having a voltage of from 70,000 to 100,000; and when one considers that the voltage in an ordinary telegraph battery is only some ten volts, some idea of its power may be realized. The Rhumkorf coils are of heavy wire and are used as a primary battery. They are, enclosed within, another series of fine wire coils used as the secondary battery. Connected with the primary battery are two brass binding posts, upon which are fixed the brass terminals, their ends about ten or twelve inches apart, and across these space the electric spark flies. From one of these terminals, a wire is carried to the vulcanized rubber insulator at the top of the pole, and fixed there in a perpendicular position; while from the other terminal, a wire is carried into the ground.

The operating keys are identical with those in ordinary use at telegraph stations, but the waves from the immensely powerful battery are carried about three times as high again as the length of the pole and there form a series of zigzag movements, at right angles with the insulator, gradually decreasing in magnitude until they reach the receiving station.

The receiver or coherer is attached to a wire from the top of another pole of the same height as the transmitter, and is a glass tube from one end and half to two inches long. At each end and leaving a space of one-fiftieth of an inch between their ends, are two silver wires, of a diameter sufficiently large to fill the tube. The space between the ends enclosed within the glass, is filled with a mixture of nickel and silver filings; and the exposed ends of the wires are connected with another battery and the sounder or receiving machine, through which the tape is drawn.

The current having passed through the coherer, is carried away by another wire and grounded. A rapper is fixed in the center of the coherer and is in circuit with the receiving battery. As the wave enters the coherer, the filings stick together with such tenacity that the resistance is reduced sufficiently to permit the current passing through, and actuating the sounder placed in the circuit; and the rapper which strikes the tube and decoheres the filings increases the resistance above the point of allowing the battery current to pass, or, in other words, stops the current and another impulse from the sending station.

To give an idea of the terrific force of the electric spark at the transmitter end; if a book eight inches thick, were placed between terminal points, a clear hole would be driven through it in a fraction of a second.

Mr. Cross mentioned, that at the Naval Commissioners test of the system, experiments were made to discover if the waves could be interrupted. For this purpose a transmitting plant was erected at Naversink, and while the warships New York and Massachusetts were in communication, this station kept up a shower of waves, for the express purpose of interrupting the current; but in the series of twenty-eight tests only five were in any way successful. But it must be remembered that these interruptions were intentional, and in our inter-island communication, nothing of the kind need be apprehended.

Another strange fact in this regard is, that if two points are connected, the waves can be so focused that another station cannot misdirect the message, even though it be in line with points of sender and receiver, and either between them or behind the latter.

#### KOHALA SEMINARY.

#### Successful Christmas Sale—Work in Cooking Departments.

A successful Christmas sale was held at Kohala Seminary on Friday evening, November 17th. Besides the usual supply of ice-cream, cake and candy, there was an unusually attractive display of lauhala and bamboo articles. The industrial department of the school has come into prominence this year and as a result of this term's instruction in the native work—the braiding of fans, mats, pillows and the like—there were some three hundred pieces offered for sale on that evening.

That systematic and practical teaching is being done in the cooking and sewing departments of the school was proven by the fact that all wares in these lines were prepared for the sale by the pupils themselves. There was a large attendance and a generous patronage by the people of the district. The gross receipts for the evening were \$150.00.

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skilful medical treatment.

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the *Evening News*, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfilling specific for such diseases as leprosy, scrofula, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, asthma, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, the after-effects of influenza, pneumonia, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages of 100, 200, 300, or 500, or else from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Counter, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1.00 cents per box, 6 boxes \$5.00.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

\*\*\*\*\*

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE,

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.

(New Designs.)

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

FRENCH CHINA,

GERMAN CHINA,

ENGLISH CHINA,

FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

JARDINIERS,

LAMPS,

And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

## EX MAUNA ALA: A FINE LOT OF CARRIAGE WAGON DRAY... Horses, STRONG YOUNG Mules.

Also a Large Shipment of

STOCK

DRY

FOODS

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.



**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EVERY TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH -- EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

## THE FUTURE OF HAWAII

The speeches made at the banquet given in honor of ex-Attorney General Smith charted a course for the political and social polity of these Islands which, if followed, ought to bring all homes to a safe harbor.

President Dole struck one of the key-notes of the evening when he said that it should be the effort of the Anglo-Saxon community here, old-timers and new-comers alike, to preserve the good feeling which exists between the natives and the whites. The natives number a large part of the schooled population and their civilization, which is the growth of many years, makes them peculiarly adaptable to American ideas. They are accustomed to a close fellowship with white society and they have done nothing as a class to abuse or forfeit the privilege. A reading and patriotic people, they keenly appreciate the position they occupy but more keenly the place they may be forced into if our growing white society undertakes to draw the color line. Permitted to go on as they have been going for many years they will be practically helpful in the building up of Hawaii, while flouted and opposed they may become a sour and isolated community standing in the way. President Dole was right in saying that we want their confidence and aid, and it is a truth which, as he made plain, needs most to be asserted now while the population of these Islands is being leavened by so many white strangers.

Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hatch and others spoke in favor of immediate activity in the work of reconstruction which entrance into United States must imply. Their theme was Americanism. It was pointed out that the passage of the Cullom bill would suddenly bring us face to face with the problems of local self-government. We have never had that system in the past. ours was, and indeed is, a paternal government. Cities, counties, towns and villages as political subdivisions are unknown among us; we look in all governmental matters to a central authority which concerns itself with the smallest doings of the people. Soon all this will change and Hawaii will be endowed with all the political subdivisions known to the American system. It is for our interest if the municipal guarantees of orderly society are to be the strongest and most advanced, that intelligent people should begin to make up their minds what they want. We must not wait until the eleventh hour before we begin to study the ethics of local self-government in the light of experience abroad. Mr. Thurston made the point that Hawaii ought to draw upon the wisdom of all progressive countries, the United States, Great Britain and Germany in particular, and begin formulating a system now that will confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. The conclusion was undeniably sound. We cannot delay such matters until the last thing and then win success by haphazard methods. Civics is a thing for the midnight oil and not for intuition. We need all the time between now and the perfect work of annexation to study the ways and means, not only of good local government but of the best local government. There is room at once for a Board of Freeholders to study the successful city charters of America, Europe and Australasia and draw up an instrument that will be ready for adoption when the need arises—an instrument which combines the broadest Americanism with the most righteous principles of equity between man and man.

To sum up the spirit of the post-prandial oratory, some of which we cannot here discuss in detail, it was in favor of a union of all the inhabitants of Hawaii in good works for the common country; justice as between the races here; a rapid adoption of municipal ideas; the best procurable system of home rule. These are the planks of a platform which expresses the most wholesome and vital patriotism. The closer we cling to it the better for Hawaii.

## CULLOM VOUCHES FOR US.

Senator Cullom in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald does not show any of the signs of misinformation and prejudice which have been attributed to him by the local Opposition. Instead of berating the responsible people of Hawaii as he was said to have done in his Hilo letter Mr. Cullom admits that the people of the Islands have demonstrated their capacity for self-government and are "already thoroughly Americanized."

This is the kind of talk we were accustomed to hear from Senator Cullom and it places him in his true light as an observant and sagacious public man.

It was hard to reconcile the views credited to him some days ago with the conclusions he was known to have reached when visiting these Islands, and with those which any impartial man of average intelligence must possess. Nothing could be more idle and mischievous than the belief that the people who have struggled so long and risked their property and lives to get under the flag are un-American. For decades the intense and loyal Americanism of the dominant white population here has been in evidence to every new-comer. To be sure, we have had and still have our peculiar institutions. So have Maine and Georgia and California. In essentials there has been perfect unity with the American idea; only in non-essentials liberty of choice among all ideas. Indeed, there is no quarter of the Union where the flag, on national occasions, has been so prodigally displayed as here. No New England community has done better by the national holidays. At times it has seemed that Hawaii outdid America itself in its Americanism on the principle that the blood always flows more warmly in the extremities than about the heart. Once the white people stood ready to fight rather than permit their loyal Americanism to be defeated and impeached by a President of the United States who had no better idea of his own national traditions than to attempt the restoration of the monarchy. In that supreme test the white people of Hawaii, of Yankee descent, were worthy of Washington and Adams; and the American nation acknowledged the fact with uplifted hats, while their recreant President humbly bowed submission to their will and ours.

"Thoroughly Americanized" we indeed are and we are glad that Senator Cullom recognizes it. If any there are in Congress who do not, we shall depend upon the great Illinois publicist to undeceive them.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is nothing to relieve the strain of the Natal situation from the standpoint of the British, save the bulldog defence of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking. Behind their earthworks the British soldiers have so far done their duty quite in the Lucknow fashion, but in the open field they are most unfortunate. Valor has been wasted and discretion too flagrantly economized in all the outside movements of General White's forces with the result that British military prestige is weakened, not only in South Africa but elsewhere.

The earlier reports of poor marksmanship by the Boers were soon contradicted by the list of British casualties. When the war broke out London writers, among them some military experts, declared that the men of the Veldt were no longer sharpshooters. The game had been driven away and the chance of rifle practice thereby lessened while the young Boers, owing to an access of wealth and luxury, had ceased to value a knowledge of small arms. But the war bulletins show that the Boer, old or young, still knows how to hit his mark. And what is more surprising he does well with his artillery. The best guns in the Boer army, the Canet quick-firing field pieces, were only received in Pretoria a few days before hostilities began. Yet the natural marksmanship of the Boers is such that they put shells just about where they want them to go. We read of wounded men trying to hide and of shells bursting over their heads; of officers directing their men in the open and shells exploding in their faces. To be sure the British guns have done terrible execution but that was to have been expected. The point we make is about the unusual facility shown by farmers with whom modern artillery is a recent acquisition.

But the three towns the Boers are investing still hold out. That, after all, is the main point and all the field reverses will go for nothing if Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking can be preserved intact until the arrival of Sir Redvers Buller's army corps. Then the character of the war must quickly change. The Boers will be put on the defensive and will be forced by superior numbers to take the back track. They may indeed win some victories, but each one will weaken them in numbers however much it may strengthen them in prestige. Finally, unless the unexpected happens in Europe, the British will crush them by sheer numerical weight and South Africa will be free to take up the work, under the best possible auspices, of continental redemption.

Aguinaldo's captured orders read: "Do not oppose the Americans' advance. Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of forty. Harass the Americans on every occasion." These are the orders of a consummate master of guerrilla strategy and we very much mistake their effect if they do not prolong the war into the next rainy season and beyond. Bands of forty in their native jungles are hard customers for a big and cumbersome army to deal with.

## A PLAIN FROM HAWAII.

Among the plans for the proper use of the Treasury surplus we notice one proposed by "Homesteader," a correspondent of the Hilo Tribune. Part of the communication is as follows:

I see by the papers that the Government has a big balance of cash in the public Treasury that they do not know what to do with. If such is the case, may I ask why they do not fulfill their promises and make roads to the lands of the homesteaders? Does this Government care more for hoarding up money than it does for justice? Is this Government above the law, and does it care nothing about its promises? Does it care nothing that these homesteaders are likely to be ruined for lack of roads, which the Government has faithfully promised to make? Does it care nothing that the produce that has been raised on these homesteads is rotting in the field because it costs more to get it down through the impassable woods than it is worth, or the money that can be got for it? Is there one law for the Government and another for the poor? We would also like to know if the Government, while it fulfills none of its promises, intends to hold down the homesteader to the strict letter of the contract?

It is true as "Homesteader" says that there is a big balance in the public Treasury which the Government does not know what to do with, but this fact in no way implies that the money can be taken out and spent at the pleasure of those who have it in charge. The funds of the people are better guarded than that. What is needed to make them available for public works is legislative appropriation and it is a question that has been referred to the Government at Washington whether these Islands have a Legislature which may appropriate or can have one during this period of political transition. Because our ad-interim Government is not "above the law" or below it, public improvements, such as roads, streets and reservoirs must wait. We may regret the circumstance but it cannot be evaded, no matter how dire the need of the homesteader in Hawaii or the water-customer in Honolulu.

But if President McKinley and his advisers decide that the Hawaiian Legislature is still in existence and may sit and enact laws at the regular time, we do not doubt that the road-making needs of all the Islands will have their pro rata of the public funds. No one knows better than Mr. Dole, for example, that roads and civilization go hand in hand. He has taken a great interest in road development, particularly on the Island of Hawaii. Those of this population who, like him, are anxious to see Hawaii become a white man's country, speaking of it both as an island and as a group, agree that the sooner the productive parts are pridged with roads the sooner these Islands will become populous with thrifty whites. Roads for carts and roads for locomotives are what we all want—but unfortunately we cannot clear the way for them by saying "Open, sesame!" either at the Executive building or in the press. The Government at Washington must speak first; the local law-making authority will then, perhaps, have its turn to be heard.

Still, "Homesteader's" case is a hard one. It invokes sympathy, the more so because the Hawaiian Government undoubtedly promised to open up communication for him and for others who are situated as he is on public lands. But events have taken from this Government the power to do as it pleases. That is the stubborn fact which is really in "Homesteader's" way; but it is one, luckily, which may be soon removed.

## POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Star finds fault with the Territorial bill in that, by giving the Governor the power to appoint the principal administrative officers, it places too much authority in his hands. The effect of such a course would be opposed, in the view of our contemporary, to the policy of decentralization which it assumes to be the essence of American constructive statesmanship. Hence the Star argues that such officials as the Treasurer, Attorney General, Auditor, High Sheriff and the like ought to be elective, leaving to the Governor the mere appointment of Boards of Health, Instruction and others of a public character that may be created by law.

If the bill called for Gubernatorial appointment without restraint we should agree with the main proposition which the Star lays down. But as our contemporary itself admits, the appointments made by the Territorial Executive would have to be confirmed, if legalized at all, by the Territorial Senate. This would give the voters the power to say who shall not serve them, which is the next best thing to saying who shall. Far from being un-American the system is precisely that which obtains in the Government of the United States; for in that the President appoints and the Senate passes upon the appointments of the heads of all the great departments of the public service. We do not think the power has been often abused. Certainly the people have seen no reason

to ask that the posts of Secretary of State, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, etcetera, should be made elective. They are satisfied that the Senate will stand between them and Executive rascality or incompetence. "May we not assume as much for our own Senate, seeing how near it will be to the people? And do we need to fear a Governor whose hands are thus restrained and who is, besides, subject to instant removal for cause by the power that gave him his commission?"

So far as decentralization goes we do not regard it as a sine qua non of republican institutions. Good as it is in theory it does not work well in practice. In the conduct of all great enterprises, that of republican government among the rest, someone must have a definite responsibility. Faith in the other idea plunged the United States into a civil war, and since then the party of reasonable centralization has, except for an interval of eight years, controlled the Presidency—a post, by the way, which has more personal power than that of King or Queen of Great Britain. Of late the nearer government has got to the people the more it has been centralized and on their own motion. Witness, for example, the one-man power city charters which are coming into vogue. Everywhere the idea seems to be to avoid the mixed or indefinite responsibility which is so prolific of scandal and chicanery. Is there any good reason why Hawaii, in beginning its career, should reject the wisdom of American experience and adopt a discarded theory of government?

## NATIVE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The statement of a local contemporary that this is "Restoration Day," so-called because it is an anniversary of the day when Admiral Thomas restored the Hawaiian flag after it had been hauled down by a British naval captain, does not agree with the almanac. Admiral Thomas' action occurred on the 31st of July. What really happened on November 28th of historical interest to Hawaii was the signing of a guarantee by Great Britain and France that neither would interfere with the independence of the group.

The event was naturally an important one and ought to be annually celebrated by Americans and natives alike. The time thus happily passed had been one of grave peril to the island realm. France had gone out of her way to pick quarrels with the King and his Ministry and Great Britain had hoisted her flag here and would probably have kept it flying, reducing Hawaii to a colony, had it not been for the fact that the British Admiral represented the unauthorized act of annexation by one of his captains. But as things turned out the two great predatory powers of Europe agreed to keep their hands off, signing a joint declaration which read: "Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Ma'sty the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage reciprocally to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent State and never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed."

In this way Hawaii was admitted to the family of nations and guaranteed a freedom which has finally been incorporated into the wider and less assailable freedom of the United States of America. We have, it is true, a later Independence Day, corresponding to that of the United States itself, but the existence of the new one should never be permitted to obscure the memory of the great event of 1843.

## AS TO THE SURPLUS.

The suggestion made to the Advertiser that the surplus might be easily got into circulation by modifying the rule by which depositors are obliged to give long notice of an intention to withdraw, strikes us as being reasonable and timely. These are days when the chances to invest with safety and at a much higher rate of profit than the Government can return on money borrowed are met with on every hand and but for the rule cited a large part of the actual surplus would now be at work in productive industry. If the way were opened, say at the option of the Minister of Finance, to pay over deposits on demand, there would be an instant outflow of gold. Of course it would not be wise to let all the coin of the Postal bank go, for under the business arrangement with the United States the latter must pay our public debt up to the sum of \$4,000,000 and the money due depositors is, to a considerable amount, a part of this fund.

If we reduce the principal of the debt the United States will save an equal amount; if we keep the figures at \$4,000,000 there will be full vouchers on

## Scrofula.

**Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hippo Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Broad Consequences of Impure Blood.**

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRANK B. OGDEN, Woodstock, Vt.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. **Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25¢

hand when the time comes for the United States to settle with our creditors and what surplus is then in the Treasury will pass to the credit of the Territorial government. The wise plan is to merely let go of what can be spared and this is enough, we think, to relieve the business strain materially.

We had thought, when the discussion opened, that it might be wise to wind up the Postal bank altogether and at once, but there are some very plain advantages in leaving that for the United States to do. Nevertheless some money can be let out and the sooner it is made available the better.

It may be that the white labor element will "get after" the Hawaiian planters in Congress as a contemporary suggests, but it does not appear that this element is half so anxious as we wish it were to get after them with applications for jobs.

The appointment of Mr. J. B. Atherton as Vice-President for Hawaii of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum is a compliment to him and to these Islands. It is also a good thing for the Commercial Museum for no man could have been named who would do more than Mr. Atherton to give the Philadelphia exhibit distinction in the department of Hawaiian products.

Now that Mrs. Stanford has sold her railway interests, the University at Palo Alto will come in for an endowment second to none in the United States and perhaps in the world. If Mrs. Hearst will do half as well by Berkeley western youths will have no practical reason to seek out Eastern colleges. As a matter of fact they have small cause to do so now unless the issue with them is mainly one of environment.

Admiral Dewey in a curt note to the New York World has declined to consider a Presidential nomination. He wants nothing to do with politics. The conclusion will disappoint some Democrats and give Bryan relief, but it is one that might have been expected of a man of Dewey's strong common sense. The astral body of General Hancock, erstwhile Democratic nominee for President, must be in a mood to applaud.

The latest British reverse in Natal seems to have been due to the fact that the Queen's soldiers had more contempt for the enemy than the latter deserved. It never pays to underrate the Boers, who in many essentials of soldiership are the equals of the best European troops. A little more circumspection will be needed in future or the British arms, invincible as they oftentimes are, may suffer a humiliation more discreditable than that of Nicholson's Nek.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill whose capture by the Boers was at the end of an intrepid fight is half an American. His father was Lord Randolph Churchill, ablest of English parliamentarians before the light of his mind went out. His mother had been Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. His record in South Africa is therefore one that calls for international rather than purely local pride. It will be remembered that young Churchill got his baptism of fire in Cuba.

The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education commends the Hawaiian school system in an unmistakable tone of surprise. It would perhaps strike the Commissioner as still more remarkable if he knew that Americans who lived in California before 1849 sent their sons here to be educated and that the rich 49ers followed suit. Not only did Hawaii bestow the higher education before there was a school worthy of the name west of the Missouri river, but it even sent out the first printing press that ever worked off a newspaper on the Pacific Coast.

The desire of the Panama people to be annexed to the United States is easily seen through. They want to "bully" their canal stock and "bear" the stock of the Nicaragua enterprise. The scheme is a pretty one but hardly pretty enough to arouse the kindly emotions of Uncle Sam.

Mr. Roberts, the Polygamist, says he is ready to fight. As about everybody else is ready also, most of them on the other side, Mr. Roberts would do well to engage a special ambulance to attend him in the field.

The Springfield Republican concedes that there is small comfort in the Iowa returns for the "anti-imperialists." The Democratic nominee for Governor dropped silver and made his fight against expansion. As a result he was beaten by more than 60,000 majority. "It must be freely admitted," says the Republican mournfully, "that the President's policy is endorsed."

Emperor William was on his way to England several days ago and in doubtless in the midst of great festivities there. The Queen's subjects will make the most of their chance to honor him as his visit, at this juncture, carries full arms for the famous Krueger dispatch in 1895. France and Russia cannot enjoy the spectacle and it is probably not intended that they should.

Faith in the Marconi system as applied to the telegraphic needs of these Islands was shown in bold relief yesterday when the stock of the Cross syndicate was subscribed twice over. This means that the system will be installed on the eight islands of the group before midwinter. Under the circumstances it is a lucky thing that nobody invested in an interisland cable when the project was last mooted.

The denials that trouble is brewing between Russia and Japan deserve no body, least of all the people who make them. Both nations are preparing vast armaments although they can hardly bear the expense, and Japan is using a small army of spies in Corea and Manchuria. At every point of contact between Russia and Japan there is friction. If events take their natural course the two rivals for the primacy of the Orient should be at it hammer and tongs before this time next year.

The travelling public will await every move that suggests really big passenger steamers on the Pacific with a livelier interest when they learn that the new Oceanic has proved herself an antidote for seasickness. Of the 2000 souls that crossed in her maiden voyage, which occurred during rough weather, not one suffered from mal de mer. The steamer is so long that she does not follow the curves of the waves and so steady owing to her triple screws and blige keels that she does not roll. In the stormiest times the vibration of the big boat is no greater than that of an express train. Someday we shall get Oceanic on this sea and then marine travel will be freed of nearly all its discomforts.

Colonial rule is a sort of a busbear in Hawaii but it does not appear to be much else. The chances are that the United States will find it easier to invest every new possession capable of self-government with the Territorial form than to set up a political system in it for which the Constitution does not provide. Where the people are not far enough along to be trusted to rule themselves they may be governed during the transition period by the military but Hawaii is not in that class. One thing in particular which stands in the way of a colonial appurtenance to the United States is the section in the organic law which compels free trade between all parts of the Union, putting every inch of American soil under a common revenue system. With such a binding tie it would hardly be worth while to call a civilized acquisition like Hawaii anything less than the Territory it would practically become.

The death of Miss Lizzie Bingham broke one of the few remaining links that joined the first one in the chain of Protestant missionary effort in these Islands. The life of this good woman covered nearly the whole period of Hawaiian evangelization. Miss Bingham was born nine years after the arrival of the earliest missionaries and had seen Hawaii slowly emerge from a state of semi-barbarism into a

## FROM COAST FILES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Senate has always been in favor of the canal, but the bill was held up in the house last session. I do not think the committee appointed to investigate the bill will be ready to report this session, so there will be no final action at this time.

"In addition to the regular appropriation bills, there will be some legislation looking toward making the gold standard the basis of our monetary system; and probably some enlargement of the power of the national banks to increase circulation.

"There are no new changes necessary in the Dingey bill, and I look for no tariff legislation.

"A bill reorganizing trusts may be passed, but what it will be the wisest man cannot forecast."

### SUNDAY RACING IN HAVANA.

Havana Papers Object to American Press Criticism.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The local newspapers object to the criticisms made by some American journals upon Sunday racing in Havana. They point out that, after mass on Sunday, all Latin countries take holiday, and assert that, if the Americans wish the Cubans to popularize some sport as a substitute for bull fighting, Sundays must be devoted to it, because Saints' day are kept strictly for religious observances and at other times there is no great number of Cubans wealthy enough to forsake business for the sake of amusement.

The discussion, which urges the high American officers in the island to continue to patronize a "noble sport," says:

"When 7,000 people brave the prospects of a rain such as was before us on last racing day, among them the very best people of Havana, their course is sufficient proof that the attitude of the American officers is heartily indorsed by our representative society."

The Patria proposes that ten of the leading municipalities should each give General Gomez \$20 a month, as his health is poor and he is in need of funds. The Cuban newspapers are urged to support the proposal which is "small return indeed for the services of the liberator of Cuba."

At a meeting of the Planters' Association yesterday regret was expressed that, in consequence of a depleted treasury, the association could not maintain in Italy a bureau to promote the emigration of Italian labor to Cuba by issuing weekly bulletins in Italy. It was also pointed out that at present most Italian workmen go to Brazil and Argentina, where they have proved very desirable acquisitions. So far as the funds, at its disposal will allow, the Planters' Association will encourage Italians to come here.

### EDMUNDSON ON FILIPINOS.

The Ex-Senator Wants Them to Have Independence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Ex-Senator George F. Edmundson, in an interview at Philadelphia today, which the World publishes, gave an expression of opinion as to what action ought to be taken by Congress regarding the Philippines. He said:

"I think that inasmuch as the Senate of the United States ratified the treaty with Spain and thereby the United States became the sovereign over the Philippine Islands, the situation must be dealt with as it is, and not as we might wish it should be."

"Spain at the time of the treaty was, in the international sense, the sovereign of those islands, for the rebellion, however, strong and however good its prospects of success might have been, had not reached that stage of success which had induced the recognition of the powers of even a state of belligerency, so far as I know. The consequence is that the United States is responsible as a sovereign to all other nations for the security of their subjects and in respect to all international rights."

"I think the short question for Congress and people of the United States is whether the principles upon which our Government was founded and the principles upon which, three-fourths of a century ago, we recognized and assisted in setting up the Central and South American Republics are still true ones and ought to be followed. I think it a mistake to suppose that these principles and policies are out of date."

The Senator believes the United States should aid the Filipinos to independence.

### DEWEY NEARLY MOBBED.

He and His Wife Take Refuge in a Store.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Admiral Dewey doesn't want to be driven out of town, but threatens to leave if he is mobbed again as he was this afternoon while walking through Union Square. When several men tried to raise him to their shoulders, he said: "Please don't" and "Please allow us to pass."

The Admiral kept his temper, though his wife was frightened, and they finally managed to escape into a store at Union Square and Fifteenth street. The proprietor sent for his carriage, in which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Oscar," at the Waldorf, has taken them under his special保护, and today presided in person over the morning meal.

"Admiral Dewey fanfroes plain dishes, but he wants them prepared and served just as," said Oscar. "Yankee dishes are his favorites. A plain soup, fish, preferably a roast, cheese and coffee are his choices for dinner. He is one of the most charming men I ever met."

### NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

New Organization on a Better Plan Than the Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The leading feature of the annual report of Assistant Secretary Allen to Secretary Long relative to the naval militia is his strong endorsement of the plan for the organization of a national naval reserve. He points out that the exper-

ience of the past year has suggested certain changes in the original plan for this organization as contained in the bill submitted to the last session of Congress and he therefore urges that it be again pushed with the amendments prepared by Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who was for a part of the year in direct charge of the naval militia in Bureau of the navy department. In substance, that officer says that as the personnel act has made the term of service of enlisted men in the navy four years, the same period should be fixed for the enrollment in the naval reserve and that an officer should be promoted in war time with the regular officer with whom he holds the same date of commission. It is also recommended that steps be taken for the organization of a permanent coast signal system from the retired list of the navy, and the employees of the light house and life saving service. There are several thousand of these men and with a small appropriation and an annual drill for a few days each year they would be competent, the report says, to take up their duties immediately upon the outbreak of war. With a retired naval officer in charge of each light house district, and an officer in charge at the navy department and the necessary paraphernalia at the nearest navy yard ready for use, this necessary adjunct of war could be put in working order in twenty-four hours.

During the past year the legislature of Maine passed an act for the establishment of a naval militia, as did the state of Minnesota. The department undertook to afford the naval militia of the country an opportunity to drill at sea under service conditions and the offer was accepted by the governors of all but one of the states having militia organizations. The report states in detail the result of the crises in each setting out the reports of the naval officers who accepted as inspectors and noting their criticisms without re-

ply. Kamana was born at Wailea, Maui, of poor parents in the year 1854. He attended school up to 18 years of age, traveling daily four miles for instruction and paying his own tuition by manual labor. Leaving school at 18 years of age he went to work under contract on a sugar plantation at \$10 per month. At the end of three years he was receiving \$13 per month and had the confidence and good-will of his employers.

In 1879 he went to work as luna on the Okala plantation of which Col. J. H. Soper afterwards became manager. He began work here at \$35 per month and "found"; when he left six years later in 1885, his salary had been advanced to \$60 and "found" per month.

In 1886, Col. J. H. Soper, who had become Marshal, and under whom Mr. Kamana worked at Okala sent for him to come to Honolulu to fill the position of night-watchman of the Government building. Owing to the political changes of '87, Mr. Kamana was reduced to ordinary police under Marshal Kauilokou. Through obedience and faithfulness he soon reached step by step the police captaincy. Under the Marshalship of C. B. Wilson, Mr. Kamana once more lost his job through political changes.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Kamana, whose hands were always ready for any kind of work, went down to the wharves and handled freight for the steamers.

In 1891 he worked as freight hand for five or six months for the Oahu R. R. Co., then went to work on the sea-wall under Mr. McIntosh, then Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Kamana was soon afterwards recalled by Marshal Wilson to the Captaincy of Police which position he held up to the overthrow of the monarchy.

Minister Young brought up the matter of an application of Captain Robert Andrews for a retail spirit license at Waialae, Hilo, Hawaii. Action was deferred until the location could be ascertained.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and F. M. Hatch attended the meeting and presented a proposition on behalf of the O. R. & L. Co. of even date, in regard to a desired change in the harbor line. The matter was gone into at some length to be brought up again.

The Council approved of the appointment by the Minister of Finance, of Mr. F. L. Winter, as collector of the Port of Hilo.

It was also voted that the Executive Council authorize the Minister of Finance to pay the amount of \$235.05 for the pay roll of the "Pay of Assistant Guards All Ports" said appropriation having overrun its pro rata for the month of October, 1899.

Unfinished business in the Department of the Interior went over.

Adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session all the Cabinet were present except Attorney General H. E. Cooper.

There was held a general discussion of the proposition submitted in the morning to change the harbor line, but nothing of a definite nature was done as the matter will have to be ultimately referred to the authorities at Washington, D. C., for action.

Minister Mott-Smith brought up the matter of the new Reform School site and mentioned the location at Waialee, Koolauloa, Oahu, as available. It was recommended that Minister Mott-Smith should personally visit the place and report.

Minister Young brought up the matter of unfinished business for the Interior Department which was disposed of and the meeting adjourned.

### Information Company.

Mr. E. de Harne of Kohala has been appointed agent of a company in Paris called "L'Union de 1900." The object of the company is to offer its subscribers a series of advantages in connection with the coming Exposition at Paris. The company will furnish information as to where good, cheap and respectable lodgings may be had at special rates; the best restaurants and stores will be pointed out to visitors. Members will have free use of the company's reading and reception rooms while in Paris, and the use of telegraphic, telegraphic and messenger services secured. The membership fee is ten francs or \$2.

Dr. Walter Maxwell, director of the Planters' Experimental Station, left by the steamer Miowera for the Colonies, where he goes to study sugar cane conditions and growth. He will be absent some time.

Now Organization on a Better Plan Than the Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The leading feature of the annual report of Assistant Secretary Allen to Secretary Long relative to the naval militia is his strong endorsement of the plan for the organization of a national naval reserve. He points out that the exper-

## A NATIVE'S CAREER

### What Honesty and Hard Work Will Do.

How William Kamana Made His Way to Position and Competency

Wm. Kamana, the well-known Hawaiian, celebrates the 25th anniversary of his marriage today and in his happiness he gives this sort outlines of his ups and downs through life in the hope of encouraging some young Hawaiian to manly effort.

Mr. Kamana was born at Wailea, Maui, of poor parents in the year 1854. He attended school up to 18 years of age, traveling daily four miles for instruction and paying his own tuition by manual labor. Leaving school at 18 years of age he went to work under contract on a sugar plantation at \$10 per month. At the end of three years he was receiving \$13 per month and had the confidence and good-will of his employers.

In 1879 he went to work as luna on the Okala plantation of which Col. J. H. Soper afterwards became manager. He began work here at \$35 per month and "found"; when he left six years later in 1885, his salary had been advanced to \$60 and "found" per month.

In 1886, Col. J. H. Soper, who had become Marshal, and under whom Mr. Kamana worked at Okala sent for him to come to Honolulu to fill the position of night-watchman of the Government building. Owing to the political changes of '87, Mr. Kamana was reduced to ordinary police under Marshal Kauilokou. Through obedience and faithfulness he soon reached step by step the police captaincy. Under the Marshalship of C. B. Wilson, Mr. Kamana once more lost his job through political changes.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Kamana, whose hands were always ready for any kind of work, went down to the wharves and handled freight for the steamers.

In 1891 he worked as freight hand for five or six months for the Oahu R. R. Co., then went to work on the sea-wall under Mr. McIntosh, then Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Kamana was soon afterwards recalled by Marshal Wilson to the Captaincy of Police which position he held up to the overthrow of the monarchy.

Minister Young brought up the matter of an application of Captain Robert Andrews for a retail spirit license at Waialae, Hilo, Hawaii. Action was deferred until the location could be ascertained.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and F. M. Hatch attended the meeting and presented a proposition on behalf of the O. R. & L. Co. of even date, in regard to a desired change in the harbor line. The matter was gone into at some length to be brought up again.

The Council approved of the appointment by the Minister of Finance, of Mr. F. L. Winter, as collector of the Port of Hilo.

It was also voted that the Executive Council authorize the Minister of Finance to pay the amount of \$235.05 for the pay roll of the "Pay of Assistant Guards All Ports" said appropriation having overrun its pro rata for the month of October, 1899.

Unfinished business in the Department of the Interior went over.

Adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

### THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

In Aid of Molokai Leper Christmas Fund.

Arrangements have been made for a football game on the Makiki grounds Thanksgiving Day afternoon at 3:30 o'clock between the Punahoa team, the champions of the Inter-scholastic League of 1899, and a team made up of old Punahoa boys. An admission of 25 cents will be charged and the proceeds will be given to the Christmas fund being raised for the Leper Settlement.

Mr. Kamana has in spite of many adverse conditions which do not exist today to the young Hawaiian, carved out for himself a most commendable and successful career and his life's example could be profitably followed by any young man. During his forty-five years of life-time he has been able by hard work, economy and self-restraint to amass a modest fortune that could carry him comfortably through the rest of his life and, through fidelity to trust, has gained the confidence of all whom he has served under.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Gilfillian, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Elizabeth Gilfillian, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Cecil Brown, Esq., on Merchant Street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1899.

A. F. GILFILLIAN,  
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Gilfillian.

2128-4T

DEWEY NEARLY MOBBED.

He and His Wife Take Refuge in a Store.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Admiral Dewey doesn't want to be driven out of town, but threatens to leave if he is mobbed again as he was this afternoon while walking through Union Square. When several men tried to raise him to their shoulders, he said: "Please don't" and "Please allow us to pass."

The Admiral kept his temper, though his wife was frightened, and they finally managed to escape into a store at Union Square and Fifteenth street. The proprietor sent for his carriage, in which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Oscar," at the Waldorf, has taken them under his special protection, and today presided in person over the morning meal.

"Admiral Dewey fanfroes plain dishes, but he wants them prepared and served just as," said Oscar. "Yankee dishes are his favorites. A plain soup, fish, preferably a roast, cheese and coffee are his choices for dinner. He is one of the most charming men I ever met."

DEWEY NEARLY MOBBED.

He and His Wife Take Refuge in a Store.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Admiral Dewey doesn't want to be driven out of town, but threatens to leave if he is mobbed again as he was this afternoon while walking through Union Square. When several men tried to raise him to their shoulders, he said: "Please don't" and "Please allow us to pass."

The Admiral kept his temper, though his wife was frightened, and they finally managed to escape into a store at Union Square and Fifteenth street. The proprietor sent for his carriage, in which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Oscar," at the Waldorf, has taken them under his special protection, and today presided in person over the morning meal.

"Admiral Dewey fanfroes plain dishes, but he wants them prepared and served just as," said Oscar. "Yankee dishes are his favorites. A plain soup, fish, preferably a roast, cheese and coffee are his choices for dinner. He is one of the most charming men I ever met."

DEWEY NEARLY MOBBED.

He and His Wife Take Refuge in a Store.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Admiral Dewey doesn't want to be driven out of town, but threatens to leave if he is mobbed again as he was this afternoon while walking through Union Square. When several men tried to raise him to their shoulders, he said: "Please don't" and "Please allow us to pass."

The Admiral kept his temper, though his wife was frightened, and they finally managed to escape into a store at Union Square and Fifteenth street. The proprietor sent for his carriage, in which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Oscar," at the Waldorf, has taken them under his special protection, and today presided in person over the morning meal.

"Admiral Dewey fanfroes plain dishes, but he wants them prepared and served just as," said Oscar. "Yankee dishes are his favorites. A plain soup, fish, preferably a roast, cheese and coffee are his choices for dinner. He is one of the most charming men I ever met."

DEWEY NEARLY MOBBED.

He and His Wife Take Refuge in a Store.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Admiral Dewey doesn't want to be driven out of town, but threatens to leave if he is mobbed again as he was this afternoon while walking through Union Square. When several men tried to raise him to their shoulders, he said: "Please don't" and "Please allow us to pass."



## FERTILIZATION

Report of Mr. A. Lidgate  
to Planters' Association

Comparison of Methods Used in Hawaii—Experiments Made—Greensowing.

Does commercial fertilizer build up our soils and render them more fertile from year to year, or is it only a stimulant by the use of which we are able in a comparatively short time to force from the soil a great amount of its fertility or stored plant food, thus getting from it at some expense for stimulants a larger yield of sugar for a short period, leaving the soil at the end of this time in an extreme state of poverty, which, by nature's methods, would never have occurred?

In my opinion, true fertility can only be maintained by rational methods of cultivation, such as rotation of crops, bare fallow, green sowing, the liberal use of stable manure and all waste products from the sugar-house and farm.

Burning our fields after harvesting the cane is a great waste of plant food. The reason of its universal practice is the troublesome nature of the work required to get it back into the soil; this can be done for the sum of \$4 per acre, for either plant cane or ratoons. In the former case it often means the loss of the use of a field for one year, but are not our fields entitled to this rest? We have not found that \$4 worth of fertilizer will equal the \$4 spent on trash burying; when a year's rest can be given the field the result is much more satisfactory. In ratoons a very simple method is employed which gets the trash thoroughly under and at the same time gives the field a partial deep plowing. For dry years this is a great help to the crop as the mass of rotting trash furnishes a lot of moisture through which cane roots will be found in abundance.

The reasons for not burying trash are its expense and a fancied increase of borer; the first has no weight, as the expense is small and the gain on the immediate crop will repay it many times to say nothing of the gain to the land in fertility and mechanical condition. We have not found that it increases the borer; on fields that the trash has all been put back for eight years the borer is no worse than on fields burned; perhaps it would be well to state that there is very little borer in this district.

Stable manure, night soil and waste products from the mill or sugar-house are so husbanded that at least 200 acres each year gets a liberal dose of these materials. The land so manured invariably grows the best cane, not suffering from occasional droughts to the extent of fields treated with commercial fertilizers. Stable manure is treated as follows: Large sheds are built convenient to the stables into which the manure and saturated bedding are wheeled each morning this is spread evenly and a quantity of potash salt or Dr. Averda's manure preservative is scattered on the top of it to help in retaining the ammonia, at night a flock of several hundred sheep are folded on this; by their trampling and leavings they compact the heap as well as add to its fertility, thus preventing the burning up of most of the valuable part of the manure, as usually is the case.

For several years this estate has had from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of manure each year, whose value by analysis is \$4 per ton. We think \$6,000 a year worth saving. Night soil systematically gathered will go over a good many acres of poor places each year and help the yield of doubtful field quite a good deal. Cheap and convenient sanitary arrangements can be made so that the expense of gathering the night soil will be slight and at the same time the camp can be kept perfectly free from the nuisance of fecking vaults.

Greensowing, we have practiced this for several years and have derived great benefit from it. The only plant that is used for this purpose is the lupin; this planted in the beginning of winter grows in four months to a height of three to four feet, covering the field with a heavy growth. At first considerable difficulty was experienced in plowing this under because of the size of the plants and the immense amount of foliage; this has been overcome by the use of the "Secretary disc plow," which cuts them clean and turns them completely under, at the same time doing an excellent job of plowing and harrowing combined. Green-sowing, in my opinion, is perhaps the nearest we can come to copying nature's methods of creating plant food that is at once available. Bare fallow, which is a weak method of green-sowing, for us has very little value as compared with the former; owing to the climatic conditions, the natural grasses do not grow rapidly and there is very little if any root or plant formations returned to the soil; however, it has this in its favor, while the field is in bare fallow it is resting from cane.

These methods are very old ones that have been in use in older countries for centuries; they were adopted for just the reasons that are forcing us in this country to make use of them. While our fields are new and full of fertility we can draw on them from year to year and have our draft honored, but when they fall, as they surely will, is it not then rather late to begin a more rational method of cultivation?

B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd.

The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, comprising 10,000 shares, par value \$100 each. The company has the privilege of increasing its capital stock to five million dol-

lars. The value of the property now under control of the company aggregates over a million and a half of money. The officers of the company are: B. F. Dillingham, president; Elmer E. Paxton, treasurer; A. W. Van Valkenburg, secretary. Mr. Dillingham holds 9,970 shares out of the 10,000 shares issued.

### THE ESTCOURT DISASTER.

The official account of the disaster to the Estcourt armored train showing that hundred missing men are probably already on their way to Pretoria to swell the large number already there, besides a score of wounded, demonstrates that the small British force fought with the utmost bravery.

## THE DECREE FILED

### Formal End of the Soper Litigation

#### Full Account of Proceedings Briefly Noted in Last Saturday's "Advertiser."

As already stated in the Advertiser, the Soper-Walaua Company litigation was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last by a compromise between the parties, by the terms of which, Mr. Dillingham paid to Soper and Valentine, the sum of \$65,000 in full of all their commissions and other compensation for having placed the ten thousand shares of stock in San Francisco, which was the subject of the suit. The Walaua Agricultural Company had nothing to do with this part of the case.

In accordance with the decision of Judge Perry of the Circuit Court, a decree was filed Saturday, having the approval of all the parties, by which the above named money payment was substituted for that portion of the decision of the Court which directed the delivery of certain paid-up shares of the company by Dillingham to Soper and Valentine, and also in lieu of the money judgment by Judge Perry's decision awarded to Soper and Valentine.

The decree also directs the Walaua Agricultural Company to issue to the San Francisco subscribers—to whom Soper sold the stock—the entire ten thousand shares of stock subscribed by them. The company will now issue to the Honolulu subscribers the ten thousand shares increase of capital which was argued upon by the meeting of stockholders held about a month ago.

This settlement brings to an end one of the most complicated cases ever before the courts of Hawaii. The amount of money involved and the length of the trial are record breakers in Hawaii. The market value of the stock directly involved was about \$1,500,000, and the time occupied in the trial was about six weeks.

By reason of the uncertainty growing out of the litigation the stock of the company has recently declined heavily, although it is still selling at approximately \$25 above the par value. With the uncertainties caused by the litigation removed there is no reason why the stock should not again rise to its former value and even higher. The following is a full copy of the decree filed Saturday:

"The above entitled cause having come on to be heard on bill, answer and proofs, and the Court having heard and considered the evidence and the arguments of counsel on behalf of the complainants and of the respondents, and being of opinion that the respondent Benjamin F. Dillingham now holds the legal title to the ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Walaua Agricultural Company, Limited, named in the complainant's bill of complaint, and that said Dillingham should be decreed to hold said shares as trustee for the benefit of the persons to whom said complainants said said shares, and that the complainants are entitled to commissions as agreed upon by the parties for their services in obtaining purchasers for said shares.

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Benjamin F. Dillingham do stand charged in respect to said ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Walaua Agricultural Company, Limited, as a trustee for the benefit of the persons whom said shares were sold by said complainants; and that the respondent, the Walaua Agricultural Company, Limited, by its appropriate officers shall issue certificates for said ten thousand shares to the persons to whom said shares were sold by said complainants or to their order or assigns.

"And it having been made to appear to the Court that said complainants are willing to accept from said respondent, Benjamin F. Dillingham, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars in full of all claims and demands for commissions and services in respect to the sale of said shares.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said respondent Benjamin F. Dillingham do pay to said complainants the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars and costs of court taxed at \$339.50."

## SENATOR CULLOM

### Will Re-Introduce Hawaiian Bill In Congress.

#### Early Action Likely—Islands Thoroughly Americanized—Matter of Court Jurisdiction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Times-Herald this morning publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Early in the coming session of Congress I will reintroduce my bill for the government of Hawaii and will press it to passage, said Senator Culom this afternoon. Continuing the Senator said:

"It will be remembered that a Congressional committee of which I was a member visited Hawaii and made a full report. The demands of public business, growing out of the Spanish war, in connection with the crowded calendar which always characterizes a short session of Congress like the last, made it impossible to take up the Hawaiian question.

The people of the Islands have demonstrated their capacity for self-government, are already thoroughly Americanized and understand the conditions which have delayed action. They are patiently awaiting the pleasure of Congress, and, in my opinion, are entitled to first consideration. I believe we should dispose of Hawaiian matters before we take up any of the new insular possessions.

I confidently expect early action upon the Hawaiian bill. In my opinion the form of government which we propose for Hawaii could be given in a measure to Puerto Rico with beneficial results. Hawaii is to have a Governor and a Legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, whose members will be selected upon certain property qualifications. The qualifications for voters, that they must read and speak the native or English language understandingly, might be extended to Puerto Rico with other conditions.

In Hawaii we propose to extend the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit Court, over which Judge Morrow of California now presides. It might be considered desirable to place Puerto Rico within one of the Southern or Eastern districts.

While I expect the early passing of the Hawaiian bill and believe that Congress will take up Porto Rico at the next session, I do not attempt to predict what will be done for the latter island.

### IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

#### Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 26,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Prince David's Purchase.

A late New York dispatch says that Prince David of Hawaii, who is visiting New York with Col. Sam Parker and Godfrey Brown, has bought one of the largest and finest automobiles yet made. It will be shipped to Honolulu. The dispatch also states that Prince David has attracted considerable attention at the horse show, where he has been a constant visitor.

### NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for H. L.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

# Cuticura REMEDIES THE SET \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

**SAVE YOUR HAIR** Warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; CUTICURA Ointment, 50c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c. Postage paid.

Agents for CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

General Agent, F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., LTD.

Agents for CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

Agents for CUTICURA Resolvent.

Agents for CUTICURA Ointment.

Agents for CUTICURA Soap.

</

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.**

Friday, November 24.

O. O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, with passengers and mail, to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, from Koloa, with passengers and 3,000 bags A sugar, 41 bags taro, 8 pkgs sundries.

Saturday, November 25.

Stmr. Waiaiale, Green, from Kilauea, with passengers and 13 bds. hides, 30 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Upon, Henningson, from Kalaeloa and Honolulu, with passengers, mail and 110 bags coffee, 140 sheep, 6 bds tobacco, 7 pkgs sundries.

O. &amp; O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from China and Japan, with passengers and 517 tons general trade for H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Sakai, from Yokohama, November 12: 12,125 pkgs mdse, 645 Japanese immigrants, to T. H. Davies &amp; Co.

Jap. stmr. Yorihima Maru, M. Makarun, from Yokohama, November 12: 360 tons mdse, 731 Japanese immigrants, to T. H. Davies &amp; Co.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, 6 hrs. from Molokai.

Stmr. Kinsu, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 32 head cattle, 2 horses, 45 bds. hides, 44 bags, 60 sacks corn, 300 sacks potatoes, 211 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, tower, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, November 26.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 13 hrs. from Waimea.

Stmr. James Macee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, 12 hrs. from Koloa: 5,300 sacks sugar, to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Nawiliwilli: 28 bds. hides, 100 bags pia, 65 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Claudiine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 228 sacks potatoes, 102 sacks corn, 228 sacks taro, 48 bags, 1 horse, 24 pkgs hides, 125 pkgs sundries.

Br. stmr. Miowera, Hay, 8 days from Victoria: passengers and 477 tons freight, to T. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.

U. S. army transport Senator, Patterson, 9 days from San Francisco with troops.

U. S. army transport Benmohr, Walweise, 9 days from San Francisco with troops.

U. S. army transport Port Stevens, Whitehead, 16 days from Seattle with mules for Manila.

**SAILED FROM HONOLULU.**

Friday, November 24.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona.

Stmr. James Macee, Tullett, Kapa.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, Makaweli.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamaio.

Sehr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Maunaole, and Kibei.

O. &amp; S. S. Doric, Smith, Japan and China.

Am. sp. John A. Briggs, Balch, Port Angeles, in ballast.

Saturday, November 25.

U. S. A. T. City of Sydney, Pillbury, Manila.

U. S. A. T. Pathan, Buller, Manila.

Stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, Eleele.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Rinder, San Francisco.

Sunday, November 26.

Br. bk. Woolahra, Williamson, Puget Sound.

Monday, November 27.

Stmr. Waiaiale, Greene, Kapa.

Stmr. Miowera, Hemming, Sydney.

Stmr. Kilohana, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Am. schr. Okanagan, Reich, Puget Sound.

**FOREIGN FORTS.**

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 16, Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, from Honolulu: Nov. 15, bkt. Irmgard, from Honolulu. Sailed, Nov. 16, stmr. Benmohr, for Honolulu, stmr. Senator, for Honolulu, sh. Centennial, for Honolulu; bk. Martha Davis, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 16, bkt. Kilkitat, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Nov. 16, stmr. Coptic, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Nov. 15, schr. Jessie Wand, from Honolulu.

**LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.**

Americana, Haw. schr., 839 tons—Has been purchased by C. A. Upper &amp; Co.; terms, \$44,000.

Irmgard, Am. bkt., 614 tons—Pass. and mdse, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Diamond &amp; Co.

W. B. Flint, Am. bk., 746 tons—Has been purchased by Alexander &amp; Baldwin; terms, \$25,000.

A. J. West, Am. schr., 453 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.

Topallant, Am. bk., 1,165 tons (at Blakey)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Weston, Holmes &amp; Co.

Jessie Wand, Am. schr., 163 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Hilo, by Chas. Nelson.

DIED.

BINGHAM—In Honolulu, November 27, 1890, Miss Lizzie Bingham.

**NOTICE.**

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE Hawaiian Islands Mr. W. J. Forbes will act for me under power of attorney.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1890.  
5401-2128-21**NAHUKU ASSESSMENT.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the second assessment, 5 per cent, or \$1.00 per share, on the assessable stock of the Nahuku Sugar Company, will be due and payable at the office of Alexander &amp; Baldwin on Friday, December 1st, 1890.

By order of the Directors.

J. P. COOKE,  
Treasurer Nahuku Sugar Co.,  
Honolulu, Nov. 25th, 1890.  
5401-2127-21**PASSENGERS.****Arrived.**

From Koloa, per stmr. Iwaiami, November 25—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. J. Fassoth, A. V. Peter, S. H. Comstock.

From San Francisco, per bk. Albert, October 28—Mrs. Smith and three children, Miss Rose, H. Melville, H. H. Edmunds, A. B. Rodman, H. E. Estle, W. H. Estle, W. Masten, A. A. Masten.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, November 24—for Honolulu—C. M. Garnier, H. L. Wheatley, Mrs. H. L. Wheatley, Rev. Geo. Wallace, Mrs. L. F. Amber, W. H. Baird, Miss M. D. Brewer, C. H. Clapp, H. D. Corrigan, James S. Espey, L. F. Graham, Mrs. L. F. Graham, Miss E. Harris, Mrs. M. Walsh, Miss R. Harris, Miss Anna Hashforth, E. W. Jordan, Mrs. E. L. Ladd, James F. Morgan, Miss Grace Patterson, G. H. Paul, Miss F. Perry, Miss Walsh, B. R. Rice, Mrs. B. R. Rice, D. Rice, Mrs. D. Rice, Miss M. P. Mott-Smith, H. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Dr. C. B. Wood, Miss Florence Yarrow.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waiaiale, November 25—J. Kilgrove, C. H. Wilcox.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makai, November 26—Five deck passengers.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mikanala, November 26—E. W. King and six deck passengers.

From Waimea, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, November 26—E. Omsted, M. Schmidt, and 6 deck passengers.

From Kalalau and Honohipo, per stmr. Upolu, November 25—C. Menchel, H. Patton, H. C. Austin, S. Watson.

From Nawiliwilli, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 26—F. Waterhouse, W. B. Townsend, C. Johnson, M. Brasch, C. Keawe, H. Kapu, Mrs. Hamamoto, and 54 deck passengers.

From Hawaii and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 25—J. A. Scott, H. B. Gehr, M. F. Russell, E. L. Hathaway, Mrs. R. Ryeroff, Mrs. W. S. Terry, H. Deacon, E. J. Weight and wife, J. S. McCandless, Miss M. E. Rice, Mrs. R. Hind, Mrs. M. McCann and three children and servant, Chang Kim and wife, Perry Pearce, T. R. Keyworth, C. F. Day, J. C. Axtell, Chu Quay, J. L. Crawley, A. Steadlander, Mrs. L. T. Grant, Miss M. Cooke, Kaanaloa, Maalae, R. P. Slesser, Sue Chong, N. C. Wilfong, A. E. Cooley, L. Ridgeway, M. W. Bergen, J. S. Emmerson, Mrs. H. Hall, Miss M. Hall, and 10 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 26—W. H. Cornwell, Wm. G. Irwin, G. P. Wilder, Paul Neumann, R. R. Berg, J. W. Waldron, Miss N. Crook, Miss B. Allen, J. Miller, W. E. Rowell, W. E. Reavis, A. Haneberg and wife, J. M. Kanekaua, S. Nowlein, C. Lennox, W. C. Ogg, G. W. Wilbur, G. B. Curtis, G. B. Robertson, W. H. Crozier, Rev. O. Kumura, W. S. Akana, H. Birch and wife, W. E. Reavis, Miss E. Brickwood, R. D. Moller, S. M. Kauakau, W. A. Yeats, D. H. Kahauelio, and 44 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 26—W. H. Cornwell, Wm. G. Irwin, G. P. Wilder, Paul Neumann, R. R. Berg, J. W. Waldron, Miss N. Crook, Miss B. Allen, J. Miller, W. E. Rowell, W. E. Reavis, A. Haneberg and wife, J. M. Kanekaua, S. Nowlein, C. Lennox, W. C. Ogg, G. W. Wilbur, G. B. Curtis, G. B. Robertson, W. H. Crozier, Rev. O. Kumura, W. S. Akana, H. Birch and wife, W. E. Reavis, Miss E. Brickwood, R. D. Moller, S. M. Kauakau, W. A. Yeats, D. H. Kahauelio, and 44 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr. Miowera, November 26—For Honolulu—Mrs. A. Benson, C. D. Lindsay, G. G. Leong, G. S. Kelu, Ah Yon, Father Victor, Father Julian, R. Peal, A. L. Lincoln, Mrs. L. P. Lincoln, Rev. S. H. Dani, W. Thompson, N. K. Nakulu, H. T. Lake, Dr. C. A. Peterson, P. Andrade, P. M. Naiulai, Mrs. A. Mon, Father Pault, Father Joan, J. B. Hayward, K. C. Lane, Miss Willis, Mrs. Azbill, A. Weil, C. D. Ray.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Kau, and Volcano, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 24—D. H. Kahauelio, M. D. Schoenfeld, Geo. McDougal, S. Nowlein, R. W. Ault, C. D. Lindsay, G. G. Leong, G. S. Kelu, Ah Yon, Father Victor, Father Julian, R. Peal, A. L. Lincoln, Mrs. L. P. Lincoln, Rev. S. H. Dani, W. Thompson, N. K. Nakulu, H. T. Lake, Dr. C. A. Peterson, P. Andrade, P. M. Naiulai, Mrs. A. Mon, Father Pault, Father Joan, J. B. Hayward, K. C. Lane, Miss Willis, Mrs. Azbill, A. Weil, C. D. Ray.

For Victoria, per stmr. Miowera, November 26—for Honolulu—Mrs. A. Benson, C. D. Lindsay, G. G. Leong, G. S. Kelu, Ah Yon, Father Victor, Father Julian, R. Peal, A. L. Lincoln, Mrs. L. P. Lincoln, Rev. S. H. Dani, W. Thompson, N. K. Nakulu, H. T. Lake, Dr. C. A. Peterson, P. Andrade, P. M. Naiulai, Mrs. A. Mon, Father Pault, Father Joan, J. B. Hayward, K. C. Lane, Miss Willis, Mrs. Azbill, A. Weil, C. D. Ray.

For Yokohama, per stmr. Doric, November 24—Rev. P. Dom Sauton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fortescue, F. von Lieber, M. Pockets, E. B. Keeble.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, November 26—H. F. Dillingham, Mr. Van Buskirk, W. O. Smith, W. A. Baldwin, R. B. Campbell, Mrs. A. G. Byxweber, Dr. T. L. Hilderbrandt, Mrs. L. A. Mitchell, D. K. Mitchell, Miss Alice M. Thayer, Miss Lillian Bates, Mrs. F. Marsh and child, A. Schlerholz and wife, C. H. Bishop, A. Tibbles, J. E. Taylor and wife, G. Auberlin, A. Young, P. Parsons, Miss R. Martin, H. Archer, John B. Stacken and wife, H. Curtis and wife.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Miowera, November 27—C. Behrend, Dr. W. Maxwell, Geo. Hunt, F. D. Wilburton.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, November 26—H. F. Dillingham, Mr. Van Buskirk, W. O. Smith, W. A. Baldwin, R. B. Campbell, Mrs. A. G. Byxweber, Dr. T. L. Hilderbrandt, Mrs. L. A. Mitchell, D. K. Mitchell, Miss Alice M. Thayer, Miss Lillian Bates, Mrs. F. Marsh and child, A. Schlerholz and wife, C. H. Bishop, A. Tibbles, J. E. Taylor and wife, G. Auberlin, A. Young, P. Parsons, Miss R. Martin, H. Archer, John B. Stacken and wife, H. Curtis and wife.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Miowera, November 27—C. Behrend, Dr. W. Maxwell, Geo. Hunt, F. D. Wilburton.

For Yokohama, per stmr. Doric, November 24—Rev. P. Dom Sauton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fortescue, F. von Lieber, M. Pockets, E. B. Keeble.

As described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 158, area of 3,421 acres leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from January 14th, 1882, at yearly rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annually.

Lease of KALENA made by Mrs. Kanalu Meek to the late J. I. Dowsett for fifteen years from September 1st, 1889, at a yearly rental of \$200.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with all cattle and horses on the above lands, consisting of about 1,600 head Cattle and 25 head Horses.

There are on this land All Buildings, Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on a first-class ranch.

NAHAKU.

As described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 158, area of 3,421 acres leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from January 14th, 1882, at yearly rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annually.

Lease of KALENA made by Mrs. Kanalu Meek to the late J. I. Dowsett for fifteen years from September 1st, 1889, at a yearly rental of \$200.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with all cattle and horses on the above lands, consisting of about 1,600 head Cattle and 25 head Horses.

There are on this land All Buildings, Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on a first-class ranch.

LEILEHUA RANCH.

Consisting of the following leases:

"Walanae-uka," "Pouhalau," and "Waikakalau," as by survey made by W. D. Alexander in Crown Land Book of Surveys, pages 160, 161 and 162, containing an area of 15,578 acres, leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from September 1st, 1882, at yearly rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annually; (2d) lease dated January 1st, 1889, to Chuban &amp; Co., for twenty years from September 1st, 1888, and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 66 74-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annually; (3d) lease dated November 27th, 1887, for ten years from September 1st, 1888, to Chow Ah Fo for 17 92-100 acres Rice Land at a yearly rental of \$90.00 payable semi-annually; (4th) and all of that part of Makalapa paddock as is not arable and which is fit for pasture.

All that portion of Halawa lying between the Oahu Railway and Land Company track and an altitude of 650 feet has been leased and rent paid in advance for full term of the lease.

Excepting (1st) lease dated September 28th, 1888, for twenty years from September 1st, 1888, to Chim Lau Chong and others and now assigned to Honolulu Sugar Company, containing 47 82-100 acres Rice Land, for which they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000